PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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LECTURE CIV.

" A TALE MORE GHASTLY THAN ANY IN HISTORY "

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS

LEST WE FORGET

Speaking at a Press Conference during the week Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information told his audience :—

" When the full story is known it will unfold a tale more ghastly than any in history. Seven hundred thousand Jews alone have been murdered with a bestiality unknown in any previous record. The Germans have thus shown themselves as the most brutal nation which has ever defaced the annals of the human race.

" As a member of the Government, I can assure you that those responsible will be brought to justice and their crimes punished with the utmost rigour of the law. The criminals will be treated as common murderers. The Governments of the United States, Britain and the United Nations are in complete agreement that every care should be taken to take the names of those responsible, and that their punishment should be the severest known to law.

" I hope that this fact will be rubbed into the beasts responsible for the crimes happening in Poland and other occupied countries."

This is a timely reminder and warning. The tale of Jewish persecution grows hourly and daily in tragic horror, as Hitler's sinister shadow spreads over Europe. From Austria, Poland, Czecho-slovakia, from Rumania

Bulgaria and Hungary, from France, not to speak of Germany, the Jew is being not merely hounded out but killed out, 'annihilated', to use Hitler's favourite phrase. The Jew, now truly the disinherited of the earth, is driven from home and property in every country of Hitler's occupation. Mediæval persecution so staggering in the retrospect were mercy in company with Hitler's Jewish pogroms. Compared with the present, Shylock's complaint that he was spit upon in the gaberdine or baited by dogs appears frivolous.

The Jews represent the oldest civilisation of the west, a great tradition, a distinctive culture and an indomitable spirit, which from the days of the Pharaohs preferred exile to oppression. With sufferance as the badge of the tribe, excluded for centuries from the amenities open to others, they have fought their way to the foremost ranks of society. Barred from the professions they have forged their way to the foremost ranks as industrial magnates and bankers. Among the intellectual leaders, inventors and scientists they have an honoured place. Scattered over the face of the earth, in many lands, the 16 million Jews who form the community to-day still hold together by the strangest and still, the strongest, of ties, a common inheritance. Zionism, far from being a vanishing factor, knows no defeat. Hitler has made these people his scapegoat for all European ills. His savagery beats the barbarism of the caveman. Atrocities, like these, it may be feared, will follow the law of diminishing returns by repetition: they may cease to shock after a time; but Hitler's cruelty rankles and festers in the memory; it sickens the mind with a sense of growing horror and retribution due; and Mr. Brendan Bracken has done well to remind us, lest we forget, lest we despond, of the tale of these inhumanities, and the punishment that awaits the perpetrators at no distant date.

We reprint two extracts—two chapters, in fact, in the story of Jewish persecution.

SECTION A.

RUMANIA.

FROM 'SCHEDULED TERROR'.

by

Mr. Ralph Parker.

(*With acknowledgments to the Nineteenth Century And After*).

RUMANIA.

"The situation of Jews in Rumania since the establishment of the Legionary régime is a tragic one. Even before that event, the Jews had been made to pay dearly for the loss of Bessarabia and the Northern Bukovine to Russia. On the pretext that the retiring Rumanian armies had been insulted

by the Jewish population, serious pogroms occurred in Yassy, Dorohoi and Galati. At Dorohoi there were 245 deaths, in the Bukovine together 350, and at Husi 100.

Systematic persecution followed the setting up of the Legionary State. Jews have been fleeced of all their property, and have been forced to flee from certain towns; 150 Jewish families comprising the entire Jewish population of the small town of Panciu had to abandon their houses at twenty-four hours' notice. A few weeks later this town was completely destroyed in the earthquake (of November 10th.) Not a single Jewish name appeared in the list of dead and injured. At Buzau the entire youth of the Jewish community with the leaders of the Zionist organisations were arrested and maltreated in prison. The same thing happened at Vaslui. **At Campulung, on the occasion of the Jewish festival of Yom Kippur, the old rabbi was abducted from the synagogue, harnessed to a wagon, and made to parade through the town driven by his own son.**

CONSTANZA.

The Jewish community of Constanza has been fined five million leis; that of Yassy six million. Jewish merchants are being systematically ruined and their property bought up at nominal prices by the Germans, a process which the Legionaries naively call 'Rumanianisation.' Jewish commercial travellers dare not travel for fear of being murdered in the trains or flung out of the carriage windows. Hundreds of persons have lost their lives in this way, and the police have given up making inquiries into causes of death.

BUCHAREST.

In Bucharest conditions are relatively better, since the Legionaries are still somewhat sensitive to foreign opinion. Nevertheless, terror reigns there. Perquisitions, expropriations and arrests are the order of the day. When a Legionary was killed by Rumanian peasants in the Central Market at Obor, it was the Jews who had to pay for it. The Legionary police, pretending to be searching for the murderers, raided Jewish houses and robbed them of jewellery and money. The Jewish writers, Jacob Gropper and Balbu Lazarianu, were martyrised by the police for refusing to sign a statement that they had been responsible for the rising; the same treatment was applied to the Zionist leader, Silvio Damayo, who did not recover from his wounds. A young Zionist named Elbim was given fifty strokes of the rod because a Zionist pamphlet was found on him which he denied to be of Communist origin. The rich industrialists, the Brothers Fildermann of Bacau, were arrested in Bucharest and tortured. A businessman named Klein, also of Bacau, was arrested at the same time. His family were later ordered to remove his body from the morgue.

Jewish lawyers and doctors are forbidden to practise except among a strictly Jewish clientéle. Thousands of Jewish employees have been discharged without notice and are without means of subsistence. Jews have been dispossessed of all holdings in industry. The distress and misery of the Jewish population is assuming terrifying proportions. The Jewish organisations are quite incapable of dealing with this situation; the various communities are isolated, for the terror in the trains and along the highways prevents travel. Everywhere there is panic: there is a mass urge to emigrate, but only those Jews who have visas for Palestine can do so.

MASSACRE.

Even before the Insurrection (Dec. 1940) began, at a time when Horia Sima was the intimate collaborator of General Antonescu, hundreds of Jews had been arrested and taken to the police stations and to headquarters of the Legionary Movement. But from Tuesday, the 21st, onwards until the Insurrection was crushed, armed bands of from 10 to 20 persons broke into Jewish houses, preferably at night, looting and destroying property and arresting the inhabitants. The captured Jews included doctors, lawyers, and a large number of merchants, as well as refugees from Central Europe. They were horribly tortured before being killed in various ways. In the cells of the Police Prefecture eleven Jews were shot during the night of January 21st—22nd. **One hundred others were taken in waggons into the Forest of Jilava, thrown out *en route* and machine-gunned in groups of five or ten. The same fate awaited another large number in the Baneasa Woods at the other end of the city. The terror reached its climax when a number of prisoners were taken into the slaughter-house and beheaded with the mechanical instruments used for killing cattle. The families of those who met their death in this place were later invited to claim the bodies. Many of the corpses they found there had been hung on meat hooks and labelled Kosher Meat.** Whole familes were exterminated during those days; in one case three generations, grandfather, father and son. In the memorial columns of *Universul*, even after the censoring, you could read announcements of the sudden death of several persons from single families. At Horia Sima's own farm at Sarulesti, the founders of the Rumanian textile industry, Bernhard Kaufmann and his son, were killed like cattle in the stables; the proprietor of the metal furniture factory, Guttmann Markus and his son-in-law, were killed in the same way; the two sons of the Rabbi Guttmann were shot in their father's arms. It would be idle to lengthen this list. Personally I saw three hundred Jewish corpses in the Legal-Medical Institute on January 22nd. In the Jewish cemetery I have counted over eight hundred new graves. You can reckon in thousands the bodies that have not yet been found, or which are unrecognisable.

Of all these horrors, General Antonescu has made not the least mention in his vibrant and moving appeals to the public. **Jewish corpses do not, apparently exist for the Head of the State, who speaks eloquently of theft and looting, but passes over in silence the capital crime of murder.**

PLUNDER.

The German method of expropriating the Jews is the spoils system on an immense scale, and Czechization, Magyarization, Rumanianisation, Slovakisation and the rest is in fact nothing but Germanisation, whatever it is called. In every country under German domination in Central and South-Eastern Europe, every industry in which there is any Jewish capital, however small, or in which there has during the last four years been any Jewish participation in control—and remember, you are a Jew if your grandmother was—must be turned over to a German commissioner. These persons are usually given a dozen or so enterprises to look after, drawing from each a handsome fee ; often his job as trustee for the Reich is to force bankruptcy on the firms in order to buy them up for Germany, or for himself if he has sufficient influence. **Throughout the New Order of Hitler's Germany, these jackals are battening on the wealth of protected, subjugated or friendly countries.**

PROFESSIONAL.

Even when there are occasions when the Jews seem to be enjoying the protection of the law, it is generally seen that the Germans have some ulterior motive. The magistrate's court at Wiener Neustadt recently passed a remarkable sentence. A certain Franz Lenhardt was given eighteen months' penal servitude for plundering two Jewish shops shortly after Hitler's rape of Austria, in March, 1938. This apparent admission of Jews to the protection of the law, although belated, would be inexplicable did not the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, which published the story, furnish the explanation in two words. Lenhardt, it remarks, is a 'professional criminal.' **The sympathy of the thousands of Englishmen and all others who were in Vienna at the time of its seizure, and saw week after week the daily plundering carried out by the amateurs of the Storm Troopers, will go out to this hard-working 'pro' who has become** the victim of Hitler's *jeunesse dorée*."

SECTION B.

POLAND.

FROM '17,000 BODIES MAKE A HEAP'.

by

Mr. Negley Farson.

RASSENTHEORIE.

"It would seem impossible for the Germans to out-do, in Poland, their bestiality towards the Jews in Germany—and it doesn't look as though they

have. **Not that they have not had a good try.** But the point is, in Germany the Jews numbered only one per cent of the total population, and in German-occupied Poland they are ten per cent. That presents a new problem in "*Rassentheorie.*" And, again, the Jews in Poland are bound up in a common aim with the rest of the population—victory for the Allies and Freedom for Poland.

It is said that the German authorities in Poland are finding the application of an effective "*Rassentheorie,*" attempting to separate Jews from Gentiles, a task too complicated for even Nazi brutality.

The Germans are put in such a dilemma that it is reported from Lodz, on March 8th, 1940, the agents of the Gestapo took a number of Jews, bound them by their arms, and suspended them on a rope drawn high across the street—high enough for the unfortunate Jews not to be able to touch the ground with their feet.

A man slung in that position doesn't last very long. And it is reported that some forthright Prussion soldiers rebelled at the sight. It is even said that there have been some suicides among the German soldiery as a result of these monstrous cruelties.

VOGELFREI.

At the present moment the position of the two million Jews in German-occupied Poland is that of outlaws—*vogelfrei.* Anybody is free to persecute them; not only a Gestapo-man but any German in Poland, even a resident *Volksdeutscher.* They are classed as human vermin. But the German basic idea, to show the Polish population that they can chase the Jews without being punished, seems to be resulting in a decrease, not an increase, of anti-semitism. **In their common suffering with the Jews the Polish population have been aroused to true Christianity; a deep sympathy for people whose sufferings are even greater than their own. The Germans have overdone it.**

THE BADGE OF HUMILIATION.

The German anti-Jewish policy in Poland seems, in fact, to be rather chaotic. Nothing is regulated in a homogeneous way. The notorious yellow triangle which the Jews must wear was ordered to be worn in Warsaw, Cracow, Czestochowa from December 1st, 1939; but the order called for a white armlet with the blue Star of David in the centre. In Lodz, Wloclawek, Lublin, however, from November 12th, the Jews had been forced to wear the yellow armlet. In some other towns the German authorities forced the Jews to wear two pieces of yellow material—the customary armlet, and another yellow stripe on their backs.

Trivial as these distinctions might seem to the rest of us, they mean bitter humiliation to the Jews; and they do imply a certain incoherence in Nazi policy.

Jewish shops are equally obliged to show their Jewish marks of distinction; for instance, the blue Star of David on a white ground. Yet in giving this order, the German district chief of Warsaw gave an exact defin tion of what is a Jew–and it is a definition that is contrary to all the racial theories and regulations applied in Germany. Dr. Fischer lays it down:

"Those inhabitants who did not belong to the Jewish religious community on October 1st, 1939, will not be considered as 'Jews.'"

ANCESTRY—DELVING.

The rest of the world is familiar enough with the ancestry-delving activity of Dr. Goebbels in Germany—in the lusting search for one drop of Jewish blood—to recognise the spectacular difference in the Nazi Polish-policy of what is a Jew. But this does not mean any advance in kindness; it merely means that the Nazis are up against a tougher problem.

On this question I can give a pretty grim example myself. In the winter of 1938 I visited a German U-boat commander in the Harz mountains. He had been an "ace." He had been an ardent Nazi. He was the man who wrote "The Sunken Fleet"—how the Germans scuttled their surrendered navy in Scapa Flow. When I saw him he was almost penniless; he was living in a huntsman's hut that he and his family would have to vacate in the summer, when wealthy tourists came along. He had all the decorations that a gallant U-boat commander could get. Yet neither his son nor his pretty daughter could go to a German school, or even join the Hitler Youth Movement. They were pariahs. Why? Because their mother was half Jew.

FORCED LABOUR.

All Polish Jews between the ages of 14 and 60 are under the obligation of forced labour.

EVACUATION.

The Jews who will meet the worst fate are, of course, those in Polish territory which has been incorporated within the Third Reich. The town of Lodz had a population of 600,000; 200,000 were Jews. The Germans decreed that all Jews must leave Lodz by January 13th, 1940; they ordered the Jews themselves to organise this mass evacuation. The Jews broke into panic at their inability to complete this vast exodus in time to escape the Gestapo vengeance. 1,700 persons were evacuated daily. **They were shipped in cattle trucks towards Warsaw. The railway junctions became clogged. Trainloads of men, women, children and sick were four or five days without food or water. In one of these trains, which took a week to cover the ninety miles between Lodz and Warsaw, the bodies of eight dead children were taken out.**

VANDALISM.

The Germans burned the Jewish Synagogues—and then said that the Jews had set fire to them. In Grojec, the Germans forced the Jews to burn their own synagogues; in Wloclawek the Germans fired the Grand Synagogue—and then fined the Jewish community 600,000 zlotys "for the destruction of public buildings."

EXECUTIONS.

There was an orgy of executions. In Warsaw, in the house No. 9, Nalewki Street, fifty-five Jews were executed on November 22nd, 1939. Eighty-five Jews were shot on transport to the German-Soviet line between Chelm and Hrubieszow—because they were not running fast enough. On the charge of carrying arms, forty-one Jews were executed in Lodz, four in Kielce, nine in Czestochowa, three in Cracow, two in Zyrardow, five in Katowice—all before December 15th. In Cracow, in the old historical Jewish quarter of Kazimierz, the Germans launched a pogrom which lasted three days—the 18th, 19th, 20th of December—and 180 Jews were murdered.

It is no wonder that a Pole has said: "The Germans occupying Poland are displaying a cruelty which borders on insanity!"

A POPULATION WHICH WON'T BE KILLED.

But these Jewish deaths, I am afraid, do not stir the heart. You are too used to them. The mere recitation of them takes on the nature of a whine. The reason why I do the one thing which I said at the beginning one shouldn't do—bore the world with more and more atrocities—is that this wholesale murdering by the Germans of the Poles and Jews is, if not insanity, the very frenzy of depression—it is a hideous thing to shoot, and stab, and try to bludgeon to death a population *which won't be killed!*"

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

11—7—42 to 17—7—42.

Egypt.—The uneasy lull of the past week was broken by Auchinleck's 5 miles westward advance, on Friday, to TEL EL EISA in the northern EL ALAMEIN sector, along the railway line. In this action, 2,000 prisoners were taken and 18 tanks were destroyed. The operation is described as a 'limited offensive'.

A little later, the enemy launching an attack in the south occupied a British defensive position temporarily near the edge of the Quattara depression, from which however he was soon expelled.

On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday recurring enemy counter-attacks to recover TEL EL EISA were repelled and the Allied position was consolidated in this area. On Tuesday the enemy did not renew his activity.

In the southern sector the enemy seems to have adandoned his 'thrusting' tactics.

British submarines are inflicting heavy enemy losses in the Mediterranean :. there was a naval attack on MERSA MATRUH on Saturday. Allied planes are constantly raiding the enemy over the battle-line, and at MERSA MATRUH, TOBRUK, and BENGHAZI.

On the whole the British are 'in control of the situation in the Desert'. As Amin Osman Pasha, Liaison Officer to BRITAIN and EGYPT said on July 11, 'the news is good'.

Russia.—Following the capture of ROSOCH the Germans have crossed the Don, cut the Moscow—ROSTOV Railway and taken KANTEMIROVKA and LISICHANSK but the hardest fighting is at VORONEJ at the confluence of the Don and the VORONEJ. The Nazis have also started two other offensives—a three-pronged advance on STALINGRAD—the centre of Tanks manufacture, and a thrust for ROSTOV from TAGANROG.

Hitler is risking all to push through to the CAUCASUS. The opposing armies, some 2 millions on each side are locked in a mortal struggle.

The German advance on the KALININ front ;has been checked. Russian Air forces are striking hard near MURMANSK and in the KOLA Peninsula. Last week Soviet submarines sank 70,000 tons to enemy shipping in the Arctic and the Baltic.

Russian resistance is strong. As M. Lozovsky told pressman on Tuesday : 'In the first round of the Soviet-German War, the Germans advanced. In the second round, from December 1941, to May 1942 the Russians advanced. Now, in the third round the Germans are advancing again, but in the fourth GERMANY will get a knock-out blow'.

China.—Since the recapture of NANCHANG reported last week, the Chinese have advanced towards LINCHWAN, and NANCHANG, recaptured POYANG, and mopped up the Japanese in the TAIKAN mountains. The enemy has also been expelled from LISHAI, SINGRAN and TENGSHU.

The Japanese driving south-east from LISHIN have captured TSINGTIEN, and landing troops on JUIAN, have captured FUTUON ISLAND and WENCHOW. TSISINGSHAN has fallen.

The American Air Force in CHINA bombed NANCHANG and destroyed 10 enemy aircraft and a transport. On July 1, according to a delayed message, Allied planes bombed and destroyed military buildings and works along the Yangtse river below HONKOW, at SHISHUYAO, HUANGCHOW and TUENFENG.

In her present operations, according to observers in LONDON, JAPAN has a double intention—to get control of Eastern CHINA so that she may not herself be bombed and to transfer her forces northward for a sudden attack on RUSSIA.

Burma.—During the past week the U. S. Army forces based in INDIA have been busy preventing the Japanese from repairing their MYITKYINA aerodrome. On 7th and 8th R. A. F. bombers carried out three attacks in two days on KALEMYO, west of the Chindwin river.

The Pacific.—It is now revealed that in addition to American Army planes, American troops also are taking part in the defence of MORESBY in NEW GUINEA. Two enemy fighters were destroyed and one more fighter was damaged over BUNA in the north-east coast of NEW GUINEA. Wharf installations at KALABAHI in ALOR ISLAND off the north-west shore of TIMOR were also attacked.

The R. A. F. bombed WILHELMSHAVEN, ABBEVILLE, DANZIG, FLENSBURG and DUISBERG. DANZIG an important dockyard and air-port is 800 miles from the English coast; the raid was in day light. FLENSBUG has ship-building yards and foundries.

Miscellaneous.—1. A Soviet-Netherlands Agreement was signed during the week establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

2. A Lease-Lend Agreement has been signed under which the U. S. agrees to arm and repair NORWAY's merchantmen at their own expense and to assist the Government of NORWAY in a programme of replacement of lost ships.

3. Lease-Lend is not all one way. Radio-Location devices have been lease/lent by BRITAIN to U. S. A.

4. Dr. Rafiq Saydam, TURKEY's Premier died on July 7, universally lamented. He was a practical statesman, a shrewd diplomat and a true friend of the English. He has been succeeded by M. Sarajoglu, the Foreign Minister. M. Sarajoglu is a renowned jurist, economist and politician. A man of great political acumen, he has steered TURKEY clear through the troubled waters of European politics, maintaining strict neutrality in the midst of Axis duplicity, bullying and blackmail.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for: Allies	Aircraft losses for: Enemies
1—7—42 (Wednesday).				
	CHINA. (By American and British planes.)			
	Hangars, runaways and aircraft on the ground at HANKOW aerodrome.			
2—7—42. (Thursday).				
	CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
	The aerodrome and aircraft on the ground at NANCHANG.			3 planes.
4—7—42 (Saturday).				
	CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
	The aerodrome at CANTON.		No loss.	6 planes.
6—7—42 (Monday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
	No information available.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Enemy landing ground at EL DABA area.			
	Enemy supply columns between MERSA MATRUH and TOBRUK.			
	The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI.			
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats along the entire front.			
	FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy troop concentrations at KALEMYO in Northern BURMA.			
	CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
	The airfield at CANTON.			
	NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
	LAE and **SALAMAUA.**			
7—7—42 (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE (By British planes).			
	No information available.			

ALLIED-Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
7—7—42 (Tuesday)—cont.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Enemy concentrations of men and materials behind the forward lines.			
Military targets at BENGHAZI.			
Two enemy barges off SIDI BARRANI.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the ground along the entire Eastern front.			
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
The railway stations at HUPIN, PINBAW, TAUNGNI and NAMTI.			
The aerodrome at MYITKYINA.			
8—7—42 (Wednesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
The German Naval base and submarine building centre of WILHELMSHAVEN.			
Enemy aerodromes and other military objectives in occupied FRANCE.			
The railway station at ABBEVILLE.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Enemy concentrations of tanks and motor lorries behind the forward lines.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats along the entire battle area.			
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Barracks and buildings at KALEMYO **PALETWA** (on the KALADAN River).		No loss.	
NEW GUINEA area. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy barracks in SALAMAUA.			

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies
9—7—42 (Thursday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT :—			
Laying mines in enemy waters. **Patrol** over the North Sea.		2 planes.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Enemy concentrations behind the forward lines near EL ALAMEIN.			
Enemy transport columns near EL DABA.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.			
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Reconnaissance over the CHINDWIN River.			
CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
The aerodrome and aircraft on the ground at NANCHANG.			10 planes
10—7—42 (Friday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
No information available.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Landing grounds at EL DABA.			2 planes
The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
Axis transport on the battlefield.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and grounded aircraft along the whole battle area.			
FAR EAST—CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
The airfield at NANCHANG.			
Japanese Head-quarters at LINCHWAN.			
NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
Air fight over BUNA.			2 planes.

11—7—42 (Saturday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

DAY:—

•**The submarine building yards** at DANZIG and FLENSBURG (on the BALTIC coast) — Very heavy damage. — 3 planes.

NIGHT:—

Laying mines in enemy waters.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Enemy concentrations of armoured cars and tanks behind the forward positions near EL ALAMEIN.
The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI.
The Jetty at MERSA MATRUH.
Small enemy ships between TOBRUK and MERSA MATRUH. — 3 planes.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats along the whole front.

FAR EAST—S. W. PACIFIC. (By American and British planes).

Reconnaissance over the Enemy occupied territories.

12—7—42. (Sunday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

NIGHT:—

An aerodrome near ABBEVILLE.

Laying mines in enemy waters.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Large enemy troop concentrations near the battle area.

The harbour and other military objectives at TOBRUK. — Big fires started.

Axis supply columns between TOBRUK and MERSA MATRUH.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.

FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).

Troop concentrations in KALEWA area in Northern BURMA.

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	•Aircraft losses for Enemies.	•Aircraft losses for Allies.
7—7—42 (Tuesday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:—				
	Coastal area in North-east ENGLAND and the **coast** of South WALES.		4 planes.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		9 planes.	
	EGYPT. (By German planes).			
	The delta area near the SUEZ.			
8—7—42 (Wednesday)				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		3 fighters & 3 bombers.	
	FAR EAST. (By Jap planes).			
	No information available.			
9—7—42 (Thursday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		9 planes.	
	FAR EAST—HORN Island. (By Jap planes).			
	An aerodrome in the ISLAND.			
10—7—42 (Friday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
DAY:—				
	A place on the South-east coast of ENGLAND.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		2 planes.	
	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA (By Jap planes).			
	Port MORESBY.		2 planes	

ENEMY Air Raids over Allied Territories—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies.
11—7—42 (Saturday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT :—				
	A point on the South coast of ENGLAND.		1 plane.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	PALESTINE. (By German planes).			
	HAIFA.			
	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
	PORT MORESBY.	3 planes damaged.	4 planes.	2 planes
12—7—42 (Sunday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
EVENING :—				
	A place on the South-west coast.			
	Air duel over the ENGLISH CHANNEL.		1 plane.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	EGYPT. (By German planes).			
	ALEXANDRIA area.	No damage.		
13—7—42. (Monday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.			
	FAR EAST. (By Jap planes).			
	No information available.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION. Though the week's German drive towards the CAUCASUS is so threatening and VORONEJ on the railway linking the Russian armies north and south is in danger, the outlook is not so gloomy as it appears. Here are ten points to remember :—(1) The thrust commenced two months ago was held up for weeks at KERCH and SEBASTOPOL ; (2) ROSTOV which was to have been taken within 24 hours did not fall before a week ; (3) It is last year's 'annihilated Army' refreshed, better equipped and better organised this year that is disputing every inch of ground in the present 'most massive attack known to history'; (4) VORONEJ, which Hitler announced to have captured on July 7, itself is still holding out ; (5) The present German attacks, though so costly, are only limited attacks on a narrow front ; (6) They are assaults only to

flatten out the bulges and recapture the wedges which the Russians had driven into the Nazi line in winter. The Germans are now expending enormous man-power and precious time only in extricating themselves from these wedges; (7) Behind VORONEJ there is another, though longer line, linking MOSCOW with the South; (8) The Nazi is not so very strong at present as he poses, judged by the reports of his importunities to JAPAN to attack RUSSIA in the rear and JAPAN is not so much in a hurry to take the step and oblige her partner, feeling her own insecurity; (9) Even were Hitler able to advance further, a Second Winter would soon be upon him, a Caucasian Winter more terrible than the MOSCOW or LENINGRAD winter; mountains are colder than the plains; (10) Meanwhile another terror may seize him—a Second Front to fight in EUROPE.

EGYPT.

The Battle for EGYPT has been neither lost nor won. Rommel has not yet been driven out of the desert. But one thing is already obvious that the momentum has been taken out of the enemy's advance and local initiative has been wrested. The Axis admits it has been 'repulsed'. In spite of 9 days of intense effort Rommel still remains at EL ALAMEIN, unable to get forward, a fact, however, which the German propagandists try to conceal by putting out that Rommel is 'enjoying a respite' after his recent long march. But Rommel has not been quiet. He attacked the bottleneck at EL ALAMEIN, in wave after wave, on one day, with no less than three drives but was driven back everytime with total loss of 600 prisoners, 44 guns and 20 tanks. He had also been ejected from the ridge which he had temporarily taken. The battle-line has been stabilised right back to the vicinity of EL DABA. The enemy has been driven back in the northern Sector. Despite the loss of forward aerodromes the R. A. F. is striking hard, far and near, from the enemy's battle-line close at hand and not several hundred yards away, to the enemy's faraway bases at EL DABA, MERSA MATRUH, TOBRUK, and BENGHAZI. The Allies have established numerical superiority, if not supremacy, over the area: they have surely dominated and outclassed the *Luftwaffe*.

The Axis statement that supplies are not reaching EGYPT is a lie. Mr. Churchill recently revealed that 950,000 men, over 100,000 mechanised vehicles, 50,000 machines, 6,000 aircraft, 5,000 pieces of artillery, and 4,500 tanks had left BRITAIN, the U. S. A., and the Empire for the MIDDLE EAST.

EGYPT now knows that the axis declaration of Egyptian independence, and the Axis slogan of 'EGYPT for Egyptians' are propaganda stunts. The conditions in EGYPT are normal: calm and confidence in the British help prevail. Turkish news emanating on July 3 summing up Muslim reaction to this latest Axis move has stated 'It is needless to say that EGYPT and the countries of the MIDDLE EAST do not believe in this promise'.

TOJO LOSES HEART. In a broadcast on July 7 Tojo is reported to have bewailed, 'we must remember that if we lose heart now, our five years' effort in CHINA will be in vain.' And well he may bewail, as there is clear evidence that Japanese fortunes are on the decline :—

1. In **Yunnan** JAPAN's progress has been checked at the Salween river, which she has not been able to cross since the middle of May. Her advance into the same province from the side of INDO-CHINA has not gone beyond 50 miles since the 20th of June. The Japanese Expeditionary forces here are jammed between the Chinese forces of the interior and the British forces on the Indian frontier. Allied submarines are attacking Japanese Shipping to RANGOON at the Strait of MALACCA.

In East China, while the Japanese have not made appreciable progress in capturing the CANTON-CHEKIANG Railway the Chinese are reported to have broken into the outskirts of CANTON. The fifty-mile gap in the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI Railway has not been captured since June 19. But, on the contrary, according to Chinese reports the gap has now been widened to 70 miles.

The Japanese attempt to capture railways and roads by concentric attacks, without defeating the Chinese army is a direct encouragement to guerilla warfare.

Chinese aerodromes are too numerous for the Japanese to take over, all of them.

Urged by Axis necessity Japanese forces in CHINA are rumoured to be transferred to the Siberian border, suspending the CHINA operations.

JAPAN's seizure of an island or two in the ALEUTIANS is not an offensive as it looks, but a measure of safety, in reality, taken in fear of an Americo-Soviet attack from the north.

In these circumstances Japanese propaganda to build a railway route to SINGAPORE is suspect. It looks like bluff. She is now proposing to strengthen her new won-possessions by an overland route. It may also be that not so sure of sea command, after the attacks off MIDWAY and the CORAL ISLAND she is thinking of a land route in substitution. The project is to link up the railway systems of KOREA, MANCHURIA, CHINA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM and MALAYA by building up a gap of about 800 miles between SHANGHAI and CANTON. The scheme, if it could be completed would prove one of the longest strategic railway lines in the world, some 4,000 miles long, and forge an effective shackle with which to bind the newly enslaved countries. But the project is nearly Utopian. JAPAN has neither steel nor money, neither locomotive nor rolling stock for the enterprise. Chinese guerillas would not leave the line intact if built, nor would the United Nations sit back and see the line completed.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION. The announcement made in LONDON on July of an early two day debate on the present shipping situation, in secret session, in the House of Commons has naturally focussed attention on the question and led to a comparison of the conditions which existed in the last war with those which prevail now. At the commencement of the present struggle BRITAIN had fewer ships than in 1914. Now the demand is much heavier as food and raw materials have to come from distances owing to the occupation of the European west coast-line by the enemy. The transport of heavy arms to distant theatres to meet the needs of a mechanised war is another drain on the tonnage. The Indian ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Pacific, which were in Allied hands in the last war are now exposed to enemy threat. Sea attack which was restricted in the last war to surface and submarine action now includes aerial bombing. The U. S. Navy originally intended for long range action only has yet to be reconstituted for coastal defence. It has also to be inferred that GERMANY is able to build submarines faster than she loses, while the speed of replacement of old ships by new on the Allied side does not keep pace with the loss. It is therefore no wonder that the shipping situation has become serious. 350 American ships are reported to have been sunk since January 14 in the Atlantic, and more particularly in the Carribean. Ships may be replaced but not the seamen, with their experience.

Of course, the peril is being met. On July 2, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that his recent conversations in WASHINGTON were mainly concerned with measures to be taken, first to combat the sea menace, and secondly, to replace and more than replace the sunken tonnage.

In May, American shipyards have built 58 new ships totalling 632,000 tons, and in June, 66 tankers and cargo boats. At this rate President Roosevelt's goal of 8,000,000 tons in 1942 will be more than realised. Twelve months ago American and British ship building did not exceed 200,000 tons a month, now it is at the rate of 700,000 tons a month.

Naval expansion to meet and subdue the sea menace is also vigorously pursued. The experience of the past few months, especially, in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the American Atlantic sea board has demonstrated the need for destroyers and escort vessels, and the construction of 900,000 tons of these warships at a cost equal to 47 per cent of the total bill of 8,500 millions dollars for naval expansion has been sanctioned by the Congress. The remaining 53 per cent will go to the building of aircraft-carriers and cruisers of 500,000 tons each. In the vast expanse of the Pacific—no less than 10,000,000 square miles in area, cruisers with a wide radius of action and carriers for aircraft were never more badly required than now. The American Navy Board, is also building 12 new battleships of 45,000 tons each. In spite of the experiences at PEARL HARBOUR it is felt that the capital ship is still a formidable weapon—still 'the back-bone of any battle-fleet, while the carriers are indispensable fins.' So AMERICA has not

suspended her programme of iron-clads, twelve of which will be launched in the course of two years.

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LIDICE. With a sympathy for the fallen and the oppressed, as original as admirable, the village of JOLIET in ILLINOIS, U. S. has been renamed LIDICE, in memory of the village of that name in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, which the Nazis, in their tyranny, recently razed to the ground in reprisal for the murder of 'butcher' Heydrich. The renaming ceremony which was attended by 50,000 witnesses and presided over by Wendell Willkie takes us back to the days of the Pilgrim Fathers who while seeking a new world for liberty, still, named, in filial affection, their new homes with old names.

In the rechristened village a shaft has been erected, bearing the inscription—"In memory of the people of LIDICE (CZECHO-SLOVAKIA), destroyed by barbarism but living for ever in the hearts of all who love freedom, this monument is erected by the free people of (LIDICE ILLINOIS)." On that same day a perpetual flame, called 'the Light of Liberty' was lighted in the village, the symbol, surely, of the New World calling to the old and assuring the light of everlasting freedom. Mr. Wendell Willkie, vowed on the occasion:

"Let us highly resolve that the memory of the little village in Bohemia, now resurrected by the people of the little village in Illinois, will fire us now, until the battle is over, with an iron resolution that the madness of tyrants must perish from the earth."

President Roosevelt's message for the ceremony struck a kindred note: It said:

'In the great valley of lakes and the Mississippi, the name and town of LIDICE will become an ever-lasting reminder to the UNITED STATES that the Nazi force could not destroy the love of human freedom or the courage to maintain it.'

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THERE IS STILL A FRANCE, not only a Free FRANCE, across the sea, but a Fighting FRANCE, in and outside FRANCE, which, in the words of De Gaulle, is resolved, by every means in its power, to hasten the day of liberation. 'Fighting FRANCE' is the name which Mr. Churchill admiringly gave to the Free French who fought so valiently at BIR HAKHEIM, and it is the name, that De Gaulle, the great French leader prefers for the movement he leads. So, Fighting FRANCE (La France Combattante) is the name by which she will be known. In a broadcast on Monday De Gaulle in giving official recognition to the new name and calling upon his countrymen to celebrate their Bastille Day said:

"France lives on—she has not been submerged by tribulations, as there is still a France, despite invasion and tyranny. France is making ready. She secretly

gathers strength for the day of wrath, when, the Germans having fallen back, the Allies on our soil, and the traitors swept aside, the entire nation will rise to punish the enemy."

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THE PROSTITUTION OF RELIGION.

Recently the Japanese unveiled at NANKING a statue of Kobo Da Shi, a Japanese Buddhist saint of the early eighth century. In THAI and BURMA the Japanese support the 'Hinayana' variety of Buddhism, which JAPAN has renounced herself. In May last year, JAPAN staged the *vesak* ceremony of the Hinayana sect, so very popular in CEYLON, French INDO-CHINA, BURMA and THAILAND and the work was entrusted to the International Buddhist Society. The Buddhist Missionary activity in CHINA, THAI, and F. I. C. is controlled by the Japanese Government through the New Asia Bureau of the Dai Nippon Buddhist Association. The Education Ministry, the War Ministry and the Foreign Office have control over the missionary activities. By the Religious Control Act of 1939 all religion and sects have been brought under the supervision of the Minister of Education. Sino-Japanese Buddhist Associations have been formed and subsidised by the Special Section of the Army of occupation at HANGCHOW, AMOY, and NANKING. Thus Buddhist Mission work has become part of the political propaganda.

This is not all. It is also JAPAN's ambition to pose as the Sword of Islam in the FAR EAST. TOKYO should become the eastern MECCA. So, in Central CHINA and the South Seas Mohamadanism is encouraged. At the beginning of 1938, the United China Mohamadan Association was established at PEKING; it aims at the political union of CHINA, MANCHUKUO and JAPAN. It is also entirely the creation of the Japanese Army Special Service Section.

JAPAN, of course, has no cultural relation with Islam; and this move is to prostitute religion for political gains, to raise a fifth-column in JAPAN's interests.

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"CRIMINOCRACY".

History has no parallel for the situation existing in GERMANY wherein the friends, advisers, and followers of Hitler and the highest dignitaries in the Third Reich to-day are so many of them persons whose deviation from moral rectitude would in other circumstances banish them from the society of their fellowmen.

"Here are a few examples: *Kaufmann*, the Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of HAMBURG, is an ex-thief; *Terboven*, Gauleiter of NORWAY, is a libertine, who seduced the school-girl daughter of a friend of his; *Adolf Wagner*, Bavaria's Minister of the Interior, is an intemperate drinker and still goes about with an unextracted bullet in his head, a legacy from the last war; *Heydrich* was guilty of corruption in office; *Goering's* addiction to drugs is as notorious as the assassinations instigated or carried out by *Killinger* the

German Minister to Rumania; *Roehm Heines* and many others were sexual perverts. The Governor of Poland, *Frank*, and the ill-famed *Dr. Wendler* were knavish lawyers whose practices frequently attracted the unfavourable notice of the Law Society. *Frank* was employed by his father, who was finally expelled from the Bar for embezzlement of trust funds. *Alvensleben*, now a highly placed official in POLAND, the decadent scion of a Prussian army family, had an evil reputation in MUNICH for counterfeiting; *Wilheml Kube* had to resign his post of Oberpraesident of BRANDENBURG for embezzlement, *Heinrich Lohse*, one of the new gauleiters in the so-called "*Ostland*" has committed fraud......Nor must we forget that *Horst Wessel*, who gave his name to Nazi Germany's national anthem was a pander.

THE INDIAN AIR FORCE.

ROYAL APPRECIATION.

PRESENTATION OF ENSIGN AND BADGE.

The Indian Air Force, inaugurated on the first of April, 1933, under the Indian Air Force Act, has now completed ten years of life with a distinguished record. Growing under the close tutelage of the R. A. F. it has increased from a single squadron to double figures. Its first operations were in WAZIRISTAN in 1937. In the present war, besides being the standing guardian of the Indian coast-line and the North-West Frontier, it has rendered sterling service in the Burmese Campaign. On Sunday, the 12th of July during an impressive parade, H. R. H the Duke of Gloucester presenting it the honoured Ensign and Badge observed :—

"I am glad to have this opportunity of presenting the colours and badge of the Indian Air Force. Your history as an Air Force is brief, but in operations on the North-West Frontier and in Burma, your exploits rank equally high with those of the Allied Air Forces. Your coast defence units have also done valuable work in the escort of our shipping, in sea reconnaissance duties, and in anti-submarine patrols.

"Your units are now in the process of expansion and re-equipment with new aircraft, and I know that, alongside other units of the Allied Air Forces, you will acquit yourselves as nobly as units of the Indian Army have so often done in its long and glorious history. In giving these colours and badge into your keeping I am certain that you will regard them as the outward and visible symbol of the spirit of the Indian Air Force and of the trust which is reposed in you by my brother, the King-Emperor, and by India."

PARTNERSHIP IN FREEDOM.

Mr. AMERY ON INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

There is no charge to which British public opinion has been more sensitive than the reproach that our policy towards India bears no relation to our professed war aims We are charged with professing a fight for freedom and democracy in Europe while denying both to India. We are charged with denouncing the spirit of new aggression and domination on the part of Germany and Japan, while stubbornly resolved not to part with the fruit of old aggression in the shape of our present domination over India. That is one charge.

There is another charge even more wounding, perhaps, to our self-esteem. It is that we may be willing to-day to give freedom to India, but that this is only the result of belated recognition of past error, of a sense of our own incapacity to govern or defend India, or a death-bed repentance in the face of overwhelming danger.

In the case of India, so far from depriving her of pre-existing freedom and denying to her the opportunity of regaining it, we have rescued her from anarchy, which is the last negation of freedom.

THE RULE OF LAW

We have established within the vast quadrilateral encompassed by her mountain ranges and twin seas peace and order and the reign of law—indispensable foundations of freedom.

More than that we have inspired a passionate demand for self-governing freedom which India had never known. How to meet that demand—as we must meet it and should gladly meet it—without sacrificing the foundations, how to transform an administrative unity into a self-sustaining, self-determining national life without reversion to anarchy. **That is the problem which cannot be solved by phrases or by irresponsible abdication, but only by constructive tolerant statesmanship and patient goodwill.**

FOUNDATIONS LAID

To that task we have made our own contribution over the last generation or more. We have reached a stage when the main contribution must be made by Indians themselves.

We have laid the foundations ; it is for them to plan and build the house in which they wish to live.

In all this evolution of policy we have been true to our inherited instincts: our instinct for order, our reverence for law, our faith in freedom, our sense of realities. We have every right to be proud of what we have done in India. We have every right to be even more proud of what we are attempting to do in India. We have every right to hope that we shall, with Indian help, win through not only the immediate issue of the war, but the more abiding issue of India's freedom and India's friendship. **In any case our share of that task is**

one which we should approach not in any spirit of apology for the past, or of defeatism for the future, but in the proud and confident belief that the principles and instincts which have achieved the separate miracles of the creation of the present Indian Empire and of the evolution of the British Commonwealth of Free Nations will achieve yet another miracle of partnership and of freedom transcending and transforming both.

CEYLON'S AWAKE!

SHE'LL BE A SECOND MALTA IF.....

(With acknowledgments to the Illustrated Weekly of India).

SLEEPY Ceylon, coaling station and lazy mercer of tea and rubber, has suddenly been sky-rocketed into world news by obvious Japanese intentions towards it, and as a potential jumping-off place for the great Allied offensive eastwards. Its economic importance has suddenly been realised; its strategic importance is headline news. The rust is being scrubbed off and Ceylon throbs with new life. Gone is the former complacency and the inertia of decades.

What chance has Ceylon against a full-scale Japanese invasion? Two years ago—nix. One year ago—still nix. But to-day—every chance. Reformation has come in a flood. What was in the military sense a mere backwater has almost overnight become a defended land.

Assuring reminders of the presence of anti-aircraft guns come often enough when the stillness of many a tropical morning is rudely shattered by the angry bark of these ack-acks. The noise is terrific even at these practices, heavy and light guns and even the less pretentious machine and sub-machine guns all contributing to the tremendous uproar.

BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS.

Formations of bombers and fighters are in the sky. Military lorries drone along the highways. Where they come from, or where they go, nobody knows. But few worry, secure in the knowledge that the planes and lorries are here, and that the men to man them are of the best.

Inskip it was who started the reformation. A few companies of local volunteers and a few companies of British Regulars were his nucleus. But he had the vast resources of India behind him. Indian troops came into the Island. The fixed defences were modernised and expanded. Particular attention was paid to supply and transport problems and the first batches of the trucks and lorries that now travel along the roads began to arrive.

Air defences were not forgotten. Ceylon was up to this time, as far as R. A. F. activities were concerned, mainly a flying-boat reconnaissance base. But soon all this was changed. Ceylon had the pleasure of seeing its first

fighters and bombers. Aerodromes, landing grounds aud emergency landing grounds were constructed with feverish activity. Labour gangs worked day and night.

Came the dark days of the Malayan debacle, Java and Burma. The lessons of inter-Service co-ordination were dearly bought. It was recognised that a supreme commander who could give orders to all three Services was an essential feature of the defence of any territory. Ergo, the appointment of Sir Geoffrey Layton as Commander-in-Chief was not wholly unexpected. He was unknown to Ceylon, but, helped by the admirable spade-work of Inskip, soon made his presence felt.

A merciless crusade against red tape and a gingering up of Naval, Military and Air Force expansion made the country feel immense confidence in its new Commander. Things began to hum. Canadians, Indians and even Africans arrived to supplement the former garrison. Things were done at the jump and quarters and transport requisitioned. One soon began to realise that England was not the only Island Fortress in the world. Here was sleepy tropical Ceylon pulsating with the life of a military machine.

WHEN THE TEST CAME.

The test? Sunday, April 5, Japanese air raid on Colombo. Twenty-five enemy aircraft destroyed. Thursday, April 9, Japanese air raid on Trincomalee. Twenty-one enemy aircraft destroyed!

Ceylon has few natural defences. There are no cliffs on the coast. There are no tricky marshes. Landings can in normal circumstances take place on any part of the sea shore. But note the proviso "in normal circumstances." To-day any enemy landing party would receive as hot a reception as anywhere.

And even if for the sake of argument it were assumed that the Japanese ran the gauntlet of the Eastern and East Indies fleet and succeeded in landing in some village area, the task of occupying strategic towns would present immense difficulties.

Also, unlike in Burma and Malaya, the Japanese will miss sorely their Fifth Column guides and interpreters. The loyalty of the Ceylon villager is undoubted and guides will not be forthcoming. An enemy floundering in unknown country will be easy prey to mobile columns who know the country backwards.

Recruiting depóts are swamped every day. Sinhalese, Tamils, Burghers and Malays all volunteer for the common fight. Whole families have joined up in some cases! There is no conscripting in Ceylon. A highly efficient A. R. P. organization deals adequately with civilian passive defence. What more do you want? Planes are here, guns are here and men are here.

Shake this kaleidoscope of facts. Peer into it. The facets stabilize and show an Island united, undeterred and triumphant. Ceylon must be, and will be, held. "To the death?" you ask. Yeah, "*To the death!*"

HITLER'S ALL-OUT EFFORT.

By

Wickham Steed.

(*With acknowledgments to the Illustrated Weekly of India*).

Forecasts based on analogies between this and the last Great War may be fallacious. Yet something more than an analogy reminds me of the likeness between the German offensive in North Africa and Russia and Ludendorff's great offensive at the end of March, 1918. Like Ludendorff then, Hitler is now compelled to make his supreme effort.

Ludendorff smashed right through the British lines in France and came within 60 miles of Paris. Not until July, 1918, could Foch begin a victorious counter-offensive. Six weeks later Ludendorff and Hindenburg begged for an armistice.

Events may not move so swiftly in this war as in the last. Nevertheless they will move in the same direction, for the same reason. It was the growing force of the United States in Europe that convinced the German commanders then that Germany was beaten. To-day the force of the United States weighs even more heavily upon German prospects and puts victory beyond Hitler's reach. Defeats and reverses in Africa or Russia should be viewed in this light. They are regrettable postponements of the final disaster to the enemy.

For Hitler everything is now at stake. Little more than three months lie between him and the beginning of the second Russian winter. If his grand pincer strategy against the Middle East and the Caucasus is to make notable headway, he must bite vigorously with *each jaw* of the pincer now and in the immediate future.

Nothing reveals his urgent need for men more clearly than his demands on France for French workmen to replace Germans in German war factories. Local successes at Sebastopol, Kharkov, or in Libya and Egypt cannot achieve his purpose if they cost him losses in men and material disproportionate to the strategic advantages gained.

Nor will Hitler long be able to concentrate all his remaining forces in the east. Powerful blows will be struck against him in the west.

THE UNDERGROUND CONTINENTAL PRESS.

(*From the New Statesman and Nation*).

AFTER two years of Nazi terror, spiritual resistance all over the invaded Continent has not been crushed, but intensified. This is proved once more by recent copies of the clandestine press which have reached this country. They are of high standard and obviously produced by expert journalists and editors. Distribution is very often in the hands of juveniles who manage to evade the Gestapo. But they are also despatched by post, and copies are being pushed into letter boxes by anonymous helpers, who have grown into a small, but efficient, unarmed army all over the Continent.

FRANCE.

In France, clandestine newspapers appear regularly. One of them, *Pantagruel,* bears the proud slogan: "Not for sale and not to be bought." Its tone is strongly pro-British. It publishes brilliant articles about the effects of invasion, and provides valuable statistical material.

Caustic headlines appear in it: "Hitler's spring-offensive of 1941 has led the German army to—Belgrade! But Belgrade is a European capital and *not* the capital of Great Britain! Another delay of the New Order Plan! It's better to have the Germans in Athens and Belgrade than in London!" Again, it comments on an advertisement in a Berlin paper praising a new cheap shelter bed: "We did not know that the Berliners have to sleep in their cellars!" Every copy bears the appeal: "Arise, France! Long live Freedom, long live Free France!" *Pantagruel* is printed, whereas another paper, *Valmy,* is stencilled. *Valmy's* slogan is: "We have one enemy—the invader!" In a recent copy a few verses advise how to treat the enemy. They show the hatred of the invader and all French Quislings: "You must listen every day eagerly to the B. B. C. You must ignore Radio-Paris because it is Boche. You must fight with de Gaulle on the great day of disembarkation. You must despise all Vichy men and their humiliating decrees. You shall punish Laval, Déat and their like, and dance the Carmagnole when their heads are being chopped off." In another copy *Valmy* reassures its readers that "the entire forces of the Anglo-Saxon world, and many other reserve forces, have rallied in a joint effort hundreds of millions of human beings, firmly resolved to crush tyranny and to restore a new world to the subjugated and the hopeless."

From January 1941, *La Voix de Paris,* paper of the Communist party of Paris, has urged close collaboration with Russia: "The people of one-sixth of this globe have won victory since 1917. It has won victory in the Soviet Union, where genuine democracy has been established and where there is no unemployment, no misery and where the abuse of mankind has been banned for ever."

Humanité, which was founded by Jean Jaurés, and was banned the day of invasion, makes its almost regular stencilled appearance, and publishes aggressive cartoons of Hitler and his satellites. A Communist leaflet calls itself "People of France." It is printed and pleads for a popular government. It denounces the traitors of France and pledges itself to abolish the "gangster politics of Laval, Doriot, de la Rocque, etc." It is signed Maurice Thorez and Jácques Duclos for the Central Committee of French Communists. All these papers and leaflets prove once more to those who love France, the spiritual world centre, that its immortal spirit is still as alive and as aggressive as it has always been, in spite of the Gestapo—and that its sense of humour has not been crushed.

BELGIUM.

In Belgium, *La Libre Belgique*, of 1914—1918 fame, has made its reappearance. Whereas it used to be the nightmare of the invaders of the first world-war, it has now become the nightmare of the Nazis. *La Libre Belgique* gives its address sarcastically thus: "Rédaction et Administration Oberfeldkommandantur, I. Place du Tróne, Bruxelles." The editor calls himself Peter Pan, Jardin d'Egmont, Bruxelles. In various copies, the Nazi censors' stamp is reproduced, "Geprueft, Oberkommando der Wehrmacht." Important events from the outside world are commented upon, and photos showing the destruction caused by British bombs in Germany are published. The words of Munich's Bishop, Cardinal Faulhaber, and the famous letters of Bishops von Galen and Wurm are reprinted, and the treacherous acts committed by Belgian Quislings are denounced. In a recent copy a photo shows the graves of British soldiers: "These Tommies are not forgotten, their graves are decorated with flowers, and on July 21 an immense tricolour V on the Terlaenen cemetery showed that these heroes have not died in vain."

Another clandestine Belgian paper is *La Belge*, the monthly of the Patriotic Organisation, with its slogan: "Ad Augusta per Angusta." In one of its leaders, the editor declares that "although up till now events have not been favourable to Britain, the final issue, victory of the Allies, is certain. History is a school for immorality. That is why the liberation of all once free peoples will not be brought about by a triumph of moral, but by the overwhelming resources of the Anglo-Saxon world and its Allies."

NETHERLANDS.

In the Netherlands, three papers are being more or less regularly published. One of them is *De Geus* (The Beggar), famous from the eight years' war. It is produced by students of Leiden University. The others are *Vrji Nederland* and *Uit de Woestijn* (Out of the Desert). They are partly printed, partly stencilled, now and then written by hand. They contain news from London broadcasts, advice concerning sabotage and new ways of resistance

The pastoral letters of the German Bishops were widely circulated, as well as any items from the anti-Nazi front in other invaded countries.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

In Czechoslovakia, Josef Skalda printed and distributed three illegal newspapers. The Nazis got hold of him, brought him to Germany where he was tried before the so-called "peoples' court" (the entire court is staffed by party-members), sentenced to death and executed. But in spite of what was meant to be a warning to other active Nazi fighters, several illegal newspapers continue to appear. They have an extremely large circulation. The most popular is *V Boj* (On with the Struggle), *R. C. S.* and *I. S. N.* (*Information Service for National Liberation*). They are mostly stencilled, and copies are circulated by a variety of ingenious methods which unfortunately cannot be described.

NORWAY.

The Norwegian illegal papers are *Vi Vil Oss Land* (We Want Our Country), *Kongs Posten* (The Royal Post), *V-Posten*, *Tidens Tegn* (The Sign of the Times) and *Fri Fagbevaegelse* (Free Trade Union Movement). *Tidens Tegn* is the continuation in duplicated form of one of the oldest Oslo papers, which closed down voluntarily because its staff was not willing to submit to the Nazis. All these papers are only duplicated because of the risk of discovery. Hundreds of people assist in the work of production and distribution, and tracks are so well covered that up till now the Gestapo has only succeeded now and then in arresting one or the other individual. The Norwegian press has played an important part in the failure of the Nazi recruiting campaign of "volunteers" for Russia, which had to be cancelled after three weeks. This clandestine press has also given its support to the Norwegian Bishops' fight against the invader, which led to the resignation of Bishop Berggrav, who opposed the teaching of Nazi doctrine.

DENMARK.

There is no actual clandestine press in Denmark, except the wide circulation of leaflets and handwritten messages, which circulate news from London and advise local resistance whenever Nazi meetings are to be staged. Thishas led to violent fights of patriots, and Clausenists (the Danish Nazis) and the Nazi-paper *Faedrelandet* has recently published a complaint that the Clausen party members "are treated like enemies by their own countrymen." Writers and editors of booklets voicing the genuine Danish nation's attitude towards Nazi domination are being imprisoned and heavily fined. Some have been sent to German concentration camps. The famous Danish historian, Dr. La Cour, has been arrested for the third time, because he published another booklet denouncing the Nazis and adhering to Denmark's historical past. A demand from the Nazis for the transfer of Dr. La Cour to Germany and a trial by the peoples' court (which might have meant a death sentence) was so

energetically refused that the Nazis dared not insist.

DOING A GRAND JOB.

Summing up, it can be said that the clandestine Continental press is doing a grand job, in spite of tremendous odds, in the face of the constant threat to the freedom and life of all concerned with this work. To realise what this clandestine press campaign means, it must be pointed out under what circumstances these people work: they must be ready to dismantle and move, at a moment's notice, machines and staff, and find another temporarily safe spot. They must be on the look out for persecutors, they must dodge the narrow iron netting of barbed wire, spies, agents—provocateurs which the Gestapo has thrown over their country; they must assure themselves of the loyalty of all concerned, which means that nobody must fall to the temptation of extremely high sums which the persecutors promise to anybody who betrays these collaborators.

The clandestine press keeps up the spirit of the subjugated, who are cut off from the outside world. They stir their belief in and their hope for what the French paper *Valmy* promises in its recent leader "Certainty: You know that Democracy is not dead. It has been soiled and betrayed. But from now on it cannot be attacked without risk, because its arms are forged in the most powerful arsenals of the world."

GERMANY'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS.

(*From London by Special Cable*).

As the campaign in Russia has begun, and as in the months to come Germany's prospects will seem to fluctuate from week to week with the vicissitudes of war, it should be noted that in one respect at any rate these prospects are already determined.

Throughout the winter the Germans concentrated on producing arms and armaments for 1942. Men and materials were diverted from industries where their loss would be less immediately felt, to refit and re-equip her thinned ranks. The consequences of that policy will be felt during the next six months as the Germans attempt to stem and overthrow the ever-growing pressure exerted by the Allies.

The effects are likely to be threefold: deterioration of basic living conditions including food, clothing and fuel; deterioration of basic industry including transport; deterioration in the organisation of industry, that is, in the orderly flow of raw materials and semi-finished products through their manifold processes to the armament-producing plants.

EFFECT ON FIGHTING FORCES

Any of these three effects, if they go far enough, will affect the fighting forces as directly as the lack of armament factories, since they strike simultaneously at the power to fight and will to conquer, both among masses and among leaders. Already, deteriorating labour, increasing shortage, substitution of materials and growing industrial fatigue are reducing the total productivity of German labour. Short-term policy has deferred the effect of these factors on arms production. Can Germany use the respite either to win the war or to eliminate these adverse factors, which will tell heavily against her in the long run ?

If she could break Russian resistance, her most urgent task would be to replenish her industrial machine, not only with men, but also with stocks of raw materials adequate to ensure smooth working. Nothing less will suffice than to reverse the short-term policy. It is still too early to say whether she could obliterate the effects in time for the campaigns of 1943 which already loom ahead, for the necessary preliminary—the destruction of Russian resistance—yet to be accomplished, is still no nearer within reach than it was last winter.

The Germans are encountering serious difficuties in their attempts to make good the winter frost damage by more extensive spring sowings. Foremost is labour shortage, though foreign workers continue to be drafted on to the farms until there are now three or four foreigners to every one German labourer, that is, hired men excluding peasant cultivators. The capacity of the foreign worker is strongly criticised by the German Press, and the difference in quality is agreed to be much more detrimental in agriculture than in industry. Seeds and fertilisers also are in short supply, the former owing to frost damage and increased demand, and the latter partly owing to transport congestion. Finally drought, which has extended over much of the Continent, has retarded the growth both of crops and of grass.

CUTS IN TRAIN SERVICES.

Cuts in the passenger train services in Germany continue. Hitler's speech indicated that the Germans met serious difficulties in operating and maintaining their locomotives. Many have been held up in sidings near Koenigsberg and Smolensk awaiting repairs, boilers in particular appearing to have suffered severe damage. The general decline in the efficiency of locomotives in use on German railways is no new theme, but it appears now to have reached a pitch where regular supplies of coal to Switzerland are apt to be interrupted.

Delays and breakdowns which occurred during the winter campaign have increased. It is not permissible to say exactly what the bomb carrying

capacity of a Lancaster, Stirling or Halifax is, but it has already been disclosed that one Stirling, for instance, can carry as great a bomb load as a whole squadron of Blenheims.

The number of bombers sent over Germany is not so important as the tonnage of bombs they can drop. Indeed, if one machine and one crew cau drop as many bombs as two could do a few months ago, so much the better; for whereas two twin-engined bombers require an operating crew of ten and a ground maintenance staff of ten, one four-engined machine requires only seven men in the air and a similar number on the ground. The bomb load which can be carried depends, of course, on the distance of the target from the bomber's base.

THE PROPORTION.

But perhaps it would not be too far wide of the mark if we assumed that on an average, allowing for the present proportion of four-engined aircraft to twin-engined aircraft, the bomb load is something under two tons per machine. On this basis 3,000 bombers could drop, say, 5,500 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on Germany in one night.

The effect of such a terrible quantity of bombs can be imagined, when it is borne in mind that the heaviest weight dropped by the enemy on this country even during the worst nights was not much over 600 tons.

"WE SHALL BEAT HITLER THIS YEAR"

—M. Kalinin.

by

Michail Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet

(*From London by Special Cable*).

A year ago the people of the U. S. S. R. and of the whole world were informed by radio of Nazi Germany's treacherous attack on the Soviet Union. A year of cruel and bloody warfare has passed, and proved the German Command to be possessed of very much less judgment than they were previously credited with.

According to their very minimum calculations, the Soviet Union could be defeated in three or four months and, at the worst estimate, before the winter frosts. At first the advance of the German troops was fairly rapid. German communiqués trumpeted their victorious news all over the world. One is reminded of one of Leo Tolstoy's short stories, "How Much Land Does A Man Need?" It relates that for a certain sum of money a man was to

receive as much land as he could include in a circle by running from dawn till sunset. Exhausting himself beyond his strength, the man tried to run as far as possible. He managed to return to his starting point, but collapsed. All he needed was six feet of land for his grave.

Yes, Hitler has given land to his crack army. Millions of his soldiers have received their position on Soviet soil.

RUTHLESS RESISTANCE.

The Soviet people have responded warmly to the call of their leader and taken the path of relentless resistance to the enemy When the Red Army had to abandon some part of our territory, our railwaymen evacuated railway engines and waggons, workers brought away factory and workshop equipment, and collective farmers evacuated their cattle and burned all property they could not take with them. Many thousands of persons capable of bearing arms joined the guerilla detachments. Soviet land burned over the feet of the Fascists.

Stalin in his speech at the session of the Moscow Soviet on November 6, 1941, stressed that it was essential for victory "that our Army and Navy should have the active and energetic support of our whole country; that our workers and employees, men and women, should work ceaselessly in factories and should produce ever more tanks, anti-tank guns, planes, cannon, mine-throwers, machine-guns, rifles and munitions for the front; that our collective farmers, men and women, should work tirelessly in their fields, producing ever greater quantities of grain and meat for the front and the country and raw materials for industry; that our whole country and all peoples of the U.S.S.R. should organise into a single war camp which together with our Army and Navy will wage a great war of liberation, for the honour and freedom of our country, and for the routing of the German armies."

INITIATIVE WITH RED ARMY.

Since then military initiative has passed increasingly into the hands of the Red Army. Although the German Command has not renounced the idea of capturing Moscow, the blows inflicted on the Germans by the Red Army near Rostov and Tikhvin, and then near Moscow itself, broke the drive of Hitler's hordes. The German Army, sustaining heavy losses in man-power and equipment, started rolling back towards the west, losing faith in victory. The Red Army passed from the defensive to the offensive, clearing the German invaders from Soviet territory.

Comrade Stalin in his Order of the Day on May 1 set the Red Army and Navy and all Soviet peoples **the task of making 1942 "the year of the final debacle of the German Fascist troops and the year of liberation of Soviet soil from the Hitlerite scoundrels."** "The Red Army," he said, "possesses everything necessary to achieve this lofty aim. Only one thing is lacking—ability to make full use against the enemy of the first-rate armament supplied by our

motherland. Therefore the task of the Red Army, its infantrymen, its machine-gunners, its artillerymen, its mortar crews, its tankmen, its flyers and cavalrymen, is to study military art, study persistently and master their arms to perfection, become experts at their jobs, and thus learn how to inflict certain defeat on the enemy. Only in this way can one learn the art of defeating the enemy."

GERMAN ARMY NOT WHAT IT WAS.

As for further development of military operations, one can say with certainty that the German Army is incapable of carrying out a general offensive along the entire front. It is not what it was at the beginning of the war. It has been considerably weakened physically and morally. It is clear that on such an extensive front as the Soviet-German battlefield, offensive operations by German troops in individual sectors are still possible, but I think that they will be of limited character and will cost the Germans a high price.

It is not because things are going well with them that now, after a very little success in some sector of the front, the Germans exaggerate it in characteristic fashion and use it to whip up their allies, obviously attempting to fool them. In fact if all the divisions provided by Germany's allies—Finns, Hungarians, Rumanians and Italians—were withdrawn from the front, a situation would arise most unfavourable for the Germans from the military point of view. **Their allies have become essential to the Germans not only politically, not only as sources of raw material and food, but as reserves of military man-power. The German Army is becoming a motley army. It is no longer the army of 1941.**

The morale of the German people has become low because of the failures of the German Army, prolonged war and the realisation of their unjust cause. This inevitably leads to wider and wider extension of anti-war feeling.

DANGER AT THE REAR.

The German regime of plunder and terror in the occupied countries and failures on the Soviet front, but most of all the blows inflicted by the Red Army on the Fascist troops, all strengthen the struggle of the patriots in the German-occupied countries, make the German rear in Europe shaky, and force the Fascists to increase their police measures and strengthen their punitive forces in the occupied countries.

The guerilla movement in the German-occupied Soviet territories gains in extent and force from day to day. The Nazis are compelled to send out considerable army forces to fight it. Sometimes the Germans write of "wonderful victories over guerilla detachments," reporting that they have captured ten or fifteen populated places in their own rear which were in the hands of guerilla detachments. But they do not mention that after a little while guerillas inflict new blows on the German garrisons, and again and again dislodge them from populated places. Russian soil in the German rear has really become too hot for Fascist feet. With the development of the war,

the blows inflicted on the Germans by the guerillas gain in importance. It can be stated with certainty that every month guerillas derail scores of trains laden with German troops and equipment, and that guerillas wipe out considerable German detachments in daily encounters.

SPIRIT OF RED ARMY.

The morale of our Army corresponds to the spirit of the Soviet people, and it can be said with certainty that it is very high indeed. It cannot be otherwise, because each Red Army man understands full well that he is fighting for a great cause—for the honour and independence of his motherland. This strengthens him in battle, and inspires him to rout the enemy and drive him off Soviet soil.

Our industry increases its output of war material from month to month. It becomes better and better adapted to war conditions, and we can be proud of the fact that after a year of war supply of the Army with war materials has become not worse but better. In agriculture too, we can state that despite all difficulties due to war conditions, the sown area is increasing, particularly in the eastern districts. We have every reason to believe that our collective farmers will honourably fulfil the tasks which the war has imposed on them.

SOUND ECONOMIC BASIS.

This year the war has vividly shown that the economy of our country is based on firm foundations. The morale of our people is extremely firm. People are filled with relentless hatred of the enemy and the conviction that he must be routed, and routed mercilessly.

Our international relations could not be more stable. Great Britain and the U. S. A. from the very first days of war between Germany and the U. S. S. R. took the line of supporting the Soviet Union. Now our country and Great Britain have signed a treaty of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe, and collaboration and mutual help after the war. America has become a belligerent country. An agreement has been signed between America and the U. S. S. R. on principles of mutual help in war. The aid given us by America and Britain in terms of war supplies will increase to a greater and greater extent.

The Soviet people have no illusions of an easy victory over a treacherous and vile enemy who will continue fighting with all his strength. The enemy is not yet defeated. He still possesses considerable resources. The more hopeless the position of the Hitlerite hordes, the more adventurous will be the attempts they undertake.

But the defeat of Hitlerism is inevitable. The Soviet people are firmly convinced of their victory, and they know that this victory must be won from day to day at the front and in the rear, in factories, mines and collective farms, in front-line positions, in the trenches and in guerilla detachments. No sacrifices or difficulties can halt the Soviet people in their iron determination to rout their deadly enemy. Our task is to hasten this rout.

MARTIN MARS.

(With acknowledgments to the Illustrated Weekly of India).

"PUT THE WHOLE THING IN THE AIR"

Quick action is the supreme need of the hour, as events in Libya and the Pacific war area have shown. America has now planned a world-wide military air transport system to carry men, materials and mail to U. S. outposts. This will prevent losses on the sea, which have been rather on the heavy side in recent months. Airships can be built quicker and more easily than steamships. "Let's cut loose from the slow armaments of ground and sea. Let's put the whole thing in the air," said Mr. Glenn Martin, the famous aviator and aircraft manufacturer.

The new patrol bomber Martin Mars called the American Navy's "air battleship," is described by its makers as the largest flying-boat ever built. It marks the culmination of a long and close association between the United States Navy and the makers of this flying giant.

When in 1937 the U. S. Navy decided to build an experimental flying-boat larger than any other in the world, the Martin Company won the award. A group of top-flight engineers undertook the project and the research. More than 12,600 drawings were required to engineer the details of the ship.

In August 1940 the keel of the "Mars" was laid, with the American Navy's sponsorship, in the giant Navy assembly building, and in July 1941, the 20,000-pound wings of the ship were mounted on the hull.

STRENGTH TESTS.

On September 8, the engineering staff began the static strength tests of the wings and hull in an ingenious hydraulic test rack that had been in development for more than a year. The ship bore strains upward of half a million pounds on its wings without failure. The tests lasted five days.

This flying boat is 170 feet long with a 200-foot wingspread. If stood on end, the wings would be as tall as a 20-storey building. It is possible for the crew to walk in the centre portions of the wings. They can service the engines in flight.

The power of the ship (8,000 h.p.) is more than twice as great as that of a two-car Diesel-electric railroad locomotive. The propeller diameter is the greatest yet used on an aeroplane.

The ship has a wardroom for officers and recreation space for the crew. The commanding officer has his own desk on the bridge and his own private stateroom.

There are two messes and two shower-baths on the boat.

It carries a normal crew of 11, and as a troop transport could carry 150 men with their arms. It is the first plane to carry a motorboat.

The "Mars" is able to fly to Europe and return, non-stop.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State National War Front Bureau.

1942—

LECTURE CIV—(*Batch 1*).

July	...18, Saturday ...	Municipal Office	...	6.45 p. m.
	19, Sunday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.		5.30 p. m.
		Puvarasakudi	...	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam	...	6.30 p. m.
	20, Monday ...	Tirumayyam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Melur	...	6.30 p. m.
	21, Tuesday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
		Perungalur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	22, Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
		College Tamil (Branch School)		10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
		Arimalam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikkottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	23, Thursday ...	Udayalippatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	24, Friday ...	Malampatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Parambur	...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE CV—(*Batch 2*).

25, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
26, Sunday ...	Tiruvappur	...	5.30 p. m.
	Vayalogam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Kudumiyamalai	...	6.30 p. m.
27, Monday ...	Nachandupatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Virachchilai	...	6.30 p. m.
28, Tuesday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
	Nallur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Mandaiyur	...	6.30 p. m.
29, Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
	Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
	College Tamil Branch school		10.15 a. m.
	Vengalur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Konapattu	...	6.30 p. m.
30, Thursday ...	Panayappatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Rangiyam	...	6.30 p. m.
31, Friday ...	Kodumbalur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Viralimalai	...	6.30 p. m.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES WILL BE VISITED BY THE ADVERTISING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU FROM 4 P. M. TO 5 P. M. ON THE DAYS NOTED BELOW. THE STATE BAND WILL PLAY; POSTERS WILL BE EXHIBITED; AND HAND-BILLS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AND EXPLAINED.

Saturday	...	18— 7—42	...	Tirumayyam.
Sunday	...	19— 7—42	...	Kodumbalur.
Monday	...	20— 7—42	...	Kiranur.
Tuesday	...	21— 7—42	...	Kudumiamalai.
Wednesday	...	22— 7—42	...	Karambakkudi.
Thursday	...	23— 7—42	...	Alangudi.
Friday	...	24— 7—42	...	Pudukkottai.
Saturday	...	25— 7—42	...	Virachchilai.
Sunday	...	26— 7—42	...	Embal.
Monday	...	27— 7—42	...	Arimalam.
Tuesday	...	28— 7—42	...	Konapattu.
Wednesday	...	29— 7—42	...	Rayavaram.
Thursday	...	30— 7—42	...	Kulipirai.
Friday	...	31— 7—42	...	Puduppatti.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—18-7-42.